

THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE FIRST PAPER IN KANSAS TO SECURE the leased wire service of the Associated Press, controls exclusively for Topeka the Full Day Service of this great organization for the collection of news. A telegraph operator in the State Journal office is employed for the sole purpose of taking this report, which comes continuously from 7:30 a. m. till 4:30 p. m. (with bulletins of important news up to 6 p. m.) over a wire running into this office and used only for the day Associated Press business between the hours above named.

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Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Forecast: For Kansas—Fair, except local thunder storms today; probably cooler in eastern portion tonight; southerly winds.

It is to be hoped that the industrialists won't be given a martyr.

THE army it seems is to have something else to do for awhile besides eating, and playing poker.

THE enthusiastic reception accorded Harrison at Indianapolis yesterday was enough to make McKinley tremble.

CLEVELAND favors the Nicaragua canal. This seems to be the only thing he and the south can get together on now.

ARCHBISHOP and Lawrence both have the smallpox. It is probably the result of being so long pitted against each other.

THE list of Populists after Lewelling's place continues to increase. Isn't this scramble to get into a dead man's shoes a little unseemly?

THE country would hate to have the things happen necessary to cause it, but it couldn't help feeling gratified to see congress scared speechless.

It was probably merely a coincidence that ex-President Harrison finished his lectures in California just in time to get back to the Indiana convention.

THE Salvation Army cadet who wouldn't eat pie when put to his mouth has given a sure proof of the un-Democratic nature of that organization.

Let some of the poor fellows who are hiccoughing themselves to death, read Senator Allen's resolution through without taking a breath and get cured.

SENATOR ALLEN's resolution defining what the commonwealms may and may not do, is characteristic of a man who can talk fourteen hours without stopping.

MONTANA United States marshals don't seem to have had any better success than those who chased the Daltons, though they were luckier in not getting killed.

THE Montana Coxeyites after having had a fast ride east will now walk back. They have changed the old adage into the shortest way round is the longest way home.

Is it because of the Kellys, Hogans and Fitzgeralds mixed up in the industrial army movement, that some people fear we are to have another French revolution?

THE unpopularity of the administration and those in authority at a time like this is peculiarly unfortunate. Sympathy is likely to be bestowed upon those suffering from their own misdeeds when none is deserved.

CONGRESS sits like a great fat animal, bloated with a sense of its own importance, calmly and stupidly blinking its little eyes as the faint sensations it esteems thoughts tickle its brain. Let it do something or waddle off home.

"GENERAL" Hogan wired Superintendent Finn that he would want his private car to continue his journey in. It was very courteous in the general to allow Mr. Finn the pleasure of thinking the car was really his.

THE ordering out of the military to stop the law breaking band of men on the Northern Pacific, was most salutary. Force should not be used unless absolutely necessary, but a disregard of the rights of property cannot be too summarily repressed.

AMIDST all the lightning changes of this unusual and extraordinary year political platforms alone remain unchanged and unchanging. Indiana Republicans have followed in the footsteps of their fathers by "pointing with pride" and "denouncing as unpatriotic and extravagant."

UNITED STATES capital is reported to be pouring into Mexico in large quantities, in response to inducements held out by the president of our sister republic. It is being invested in coffee raising, in the live stock industry, and in manufactures. Among other inducements offered are freedom from duty of all articles needed in the business to be engaged in, and an immunity from taxation for a period of ten years.

THE BRIDGE.

While the citizens of Topeka are busy securing a dam across the Kansas river, a woolen mill, a new court house, a high school building and new railroads they are neglecting a matter which is in some respects more important than any of these things. Reference is made to a new bridge across the river on Kansas avenue.

For about twenty-five years the present structure has done duty, and during the latter half of its history has been a constant menace to the lives of the persons using it. It has not only been a menace to their lives, but to their pocket-books also, because if it ever goes down, which it must do some time unless replaced by a new one, it will certainly carry some one down with it and there will be a large bill of damages for somebody to pay.

Attention has been called to this matter many times in various ways, and a number of efforts have been made to secure a new bridge, but the propositions have always been loaded down in some way or had a suspicious look about them and have been defeated. Sometimes the amount asked for has been thought too large. The last proposition carried with it the erection of two other bridges and was defeated, as it should have been. Another strong point against the voting of funds for a new bridge, in the minds of some people, has been the idea that it was in the interest of the city railway. This objection is now removed, as the company has a suitable bridge of its own.

It seems there should be some way of getting at this matter now and it ought to be done at once. It is estimated that the city of Topeka pays about three-fifths of the taxes of Shawnee county and hence contributes that proportion to the building of all the bridges of the county. It would be but fair and right therefore that a new bridge on Kansas avenue, the one thoroughfare from North to South Shawnee county, should be built by Shawnee county. Many of the heaviest taxpayers outside the city have been willing at any time to support any proposition to this end that looked fair and straight, but the country people do not intend to be robbed if they can help it. We must have better business management on the part of the county commissioners.

A number of plans for a new bridge have been made and are doubtless on file somewhere, from which a good selection could be made. Let this be done and let a proposition be submitted to the voters of Shawnee county for the issuance of a sufficient amount of long time, low rate bonds to pay for it and it would carry. This should be done in to be voted upon at the fall elections at the farthest.

The country people would favor it not only because it is right that they should do so but because that they realize that if the present structure should go down they would probably be called upon to pay their proportion of the damages. The city voters would favor it on the ground of both necessity and economy. The expense of maintaining the old bridge would pay interest on a good round sum. A new floor has been necessary about once in four years entailing an expense of about \$2,000 each time. Besides this, repairing of some kind is going on almost continually. It needs redoing now. It is suggested that the Commercial club at its next meeting take up this matter, get it in shape and prosecute it vigorously to a consummation. The work would go a long way toward furnishing labor to the unemployed of the city.

Let us work for this necessity now—not wait till the present bridge falls and makes a never to be forgotten horror.

THE Democratic senate has its ear to the ground, and joins the Republicans in construing the adverse results of almost every election held recently into a protest against their tariff measures. Senator Brice is quoted as authority for the statement that the Wilson bill is to be still further altered, presumably to put it in accord with the supposed popular demand. If they should lose the Alabama election they would probably conclude to let the McKinley act stand. As an aggregation of cowards the Democratic congress is unparalleled in history.

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MADDEN INSTEAD OF SCOTT

Who is Talked of For Nomination Against Charlie Curtis.

A boom has been started to nominate John Madden for congress by the Populists of the Fourth district to make the race against Charley Curtis.

Mr. Madden who is one of the attorney for the defense in the Reform school investigation now in progress, will be remembered as the gentleman who was two years ago placed on the Republican ticket as presidential elector, but who refused to accept the nomination and announced himself as a Populist in a letter which attracted much attention at the time.

Mr. Madden was formerly a resident of Chase county but now lives at Emporia and is one of the regents of the State Normal school.

State Senator Householder said today: "I understand S. M. Scott favors the nomination of Madden and I consider him one of the brightest men in the state. As an orator he will stand up beside any one I know."

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A HUSTLING REPUBLICAN.

John E. Milholland Is Very Active In New York Politics.

Just now the fact that there are two Republican county committees in New York city is probably not of supreme importance to the rest of the world, but circumstances might arise which would make that fact interesting to the people at large, and they might like to know something of John E. Milholland, the newest factor in the muddle and president of one of the committees, both of which, by the way, claim to be "regular."

Mr. Milholland is only about 34 years old, but he has managed to crowd into the last decade of his life an experience such as few men twice his age can look back upon. He is a New Yorker and was born in Essex county, in the heart of the Adirondacks. When he was 3 years old, his father's house was destroyed by fire, and his mother and eldest sister were burned to death, the boy himself narrowly escaping the same horrible fate. When he was 9 years old, his father took him to Ireland, and for two years he attended school in that country and England. The rest of his education he received in the Fatenerson and Albany high schools and the New York university.

For a number of years young Milholland had contributed to the local press. An opportunity presented itself to buy a country paper—the Ticonderoga Sentinel—and he became its editor and proprietor. In 19 months he doubled its size, circulation and advertising patronage and sold it for three times what he paid for it.

Then he went to New York city and secured employment as a reporter on the New York Tribune, where he was soon regarded as one of the best posted writers in New York on local, state and national politics. He made valuable acquaintanceships among the Republican leaders and formed a warm friendship for ex-Senator Platt which has endured the tests of many years. On the creation of the United States immigration bureau at the port of New York Mr. Milholland was appointed chief of the inspectors charged with the enforcement of the contract labor law and got himself into a good deal of hot water with some of those interested in evading the restrictions of that act. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1892 and had charge of the labor department of the Republican national committee during the subsequent campaign.

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PERRY S. HEATH.

The Enterprising Young Journalist Who Now Controls The Commercial Gazette.

Perry S. Heath, who has acquired controlling interest in Murat Halstead's old paper, the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is an experienced and brilliant newspaper man who is much better known to his brother journalists than to the world at large. He has distinguished himself in journalistic fields on many special occasions, but his achievements have generally been of the kind that newspaper men talk over and admire among themselves rather than write about for the information of the world of readers. Mr. Heath has been prominent among the newspaper correspondents at Washington for a number of years. He has made a reputation as a very versatile writer and an exceptionally expert newsgatherer. From 1882 to 1889 he was connected with the Washington bureau of the United Press, and in 1887 he went to Charleston and wrote up the great earthquake for that institution. He also went to Europe on one occasion, and out of the trip grew a book which he afterward published under the title of "A Hoosier in Russia."



PERRY S. HEATH.

His newspaper work has not always received Mr. Heath's undivided attention, for he has large interests in real estate in his native city—Muncie, Ind.—and elsewhere and has considerable capital invested in the banking business. He and his brother Fletcher organized the Miami Valley National bank of Hamilton, O., in 1886, and he is also part owner of the Bank of Mason and the First National bank of Oxford, O., and the Delaware County National bank of Muncie. The Heath iron building which he built at Muncie last year is considered one of the finest buildings in the state of Indiana.

Mr. Heath was born at Muncie in 1857 and is one of an unusually bright family of boys who have made their marks in the world. At the age of 14 he entered the newspaper business in regulation style as a printer's devil and in 1881 went to Dakota and started the first paper ever printed at Aberdeen. It is quite safe to predict that under his administration a new impetus will be given the business and influence of the famous old Commercial Gazette, so long the editorial home of such leading journalistic lights as Murat Halstead, the good Deacon Richard Smith and Samuel R. Reed.

LEAVES THE CHURCH.

Prof. Hopkins of the Kansas Art School,

IS INCENSED AT DR. ALDERSON

On Account of the Latter's Strictures on Nude Art in Last Sunday Night's Sermon—Prof. Hopkins Withdraws from Membership.

George E. Hopkins, the principal of the art school, has withdrawn from the congregation of the First Presbyterian church, by reason of the views held by its pastor, Rev. Dr. Alderson, on the subject of nude art. Sunday night Dr. Alderson took occasion to say there was nothing in the fair art gallery of permanent value, and that humanity if not decency would put overcoats on the figures on the peristyle. To Mr. Hopkins this was the last straw, and today he addressed the following letter to the pastor: Rev. S. B. Alderson:

DEAR SIR:—The statement in the JOURNAL recently of your views regarding antique art and the Hermes in particular, warrants my commencing for perusal the article by Charles Waldstein on Greek art in the accompanying magazine. The inclosed clipping will reveal my own profession—that of a painter. I also teach drawing and painting, and in the latter employment of my time am engaged in pointing out to the youths of this city the beauties of the nude figure from casts and antique sculpture simply because we cannot afford a live model. As my pupils range in years from nine to sixty-two, I do not see how you can consistently bring me before the session for expulsion.

That an enlightened christian can hold the views you do is beyond my comprehension. That they are not held by the average christian of culture in this city is shown by the fact that four-fifths of any audience gathered in Library hall are either members of the church or church attendants, and it is from just such audiences that a majority of your converts come.

Now, consider for a moment the possible injury you are doing the cause of Christ by a public announcement of such views. Granting you are entitled to such views, do you think it advisable to combat forms of enjoyment, nay, means of development and of positive benefit, which the community in which you labor have about them and have had for nine years? Indeed, as you are the first to broach the idea that such statues are demoralizing in their tendency, and you have done more harm in turning the minds of people into a channel they are not accustomed to—a low, sensual channel—than you have accomplished good in doing it. Even granting that your intentions were good, I say you used confoundedly little tact in doing what you did. Do you suppose Christ in your profession would have done this thing? Assuredly not. Hypocrisy, insincerity and selfishness he did condemn, but we are not told of his denouncing the people because of the statues they had about them.

And there were actually nude children everywhere, but regardless of this he said: "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." Your remarks recall Dr. Johnson's reply when in the presence of a nude figure. He was asked by Boswell if he didn't think it vulgar. "No sir, but your remark is." I myself am a firm believer in the sentiment that "To the pure all things are pure." That your attention should be drawn to the fig-leaf, or that you note its absence when viewing elevating examples of sculpture, is your misfortune.

Your statement in the Sunday evening sermon on the World's fair, that there was nothing in the art gallery of permanent value, or that would tend to the advancement of American art, bespeaks at once the mind of the speaker to be in inverse ratio to the breadth of the statement. It is to be deplored that no one else saw the "human figure fourteen feet high on the peristyle," referred to in the same sermon, as more humanity if not decency would have furnished the nude ones at least with an overcoat or sun umbrella during the heat and cold of the many months they posed.

It strikes me as being decidedly out of your province to pass judgment on eight thousand paintings and hundreds of pieces of sculpture upon the minds of hundreds of thousands who saw them, unless we assume that all go through life on the same narrow plane of the speaker. May I ask if you profess the same knowledge of engineering, of chemistry, of science, of astronomy, of music, as you do of art? My continued absence from your congregation is here-with explained. I am, sincerely, GEORGE E. HOPKINS.

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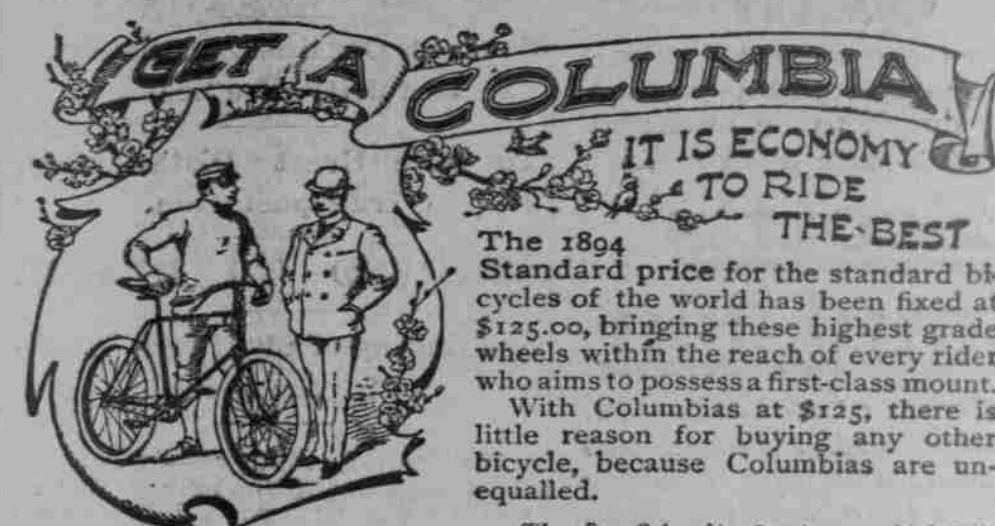
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